

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. I.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1821.

[NO. 48.]

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:  
The subscription price of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

**The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,**  
NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.  
MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38t50  
DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivalled.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.  
PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

**Ran Away**  
FROM my stable in Cabarrus county, on or about the 20th of February last, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, having a white hind foot, and a blaze in her forehead; she is about fifteen hands high, six or seven years old, and of beautiful symmetry. Any person taking up said mare, and letting me know, so that I can get her again, shall be well rewarded, by  
MOSES A. SHELBY.

April 18, 1821.—3w47

**State of South-Carolina.**  
IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.  
February Term, 1821.  
Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs.  
Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clay & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken pro confesso, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.  
March 3, 1821.—1st 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821.—Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley.—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36.

**Blanks,**  
OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;  
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

### AGRICULTURE.

The liberal and enlightened policy of the state of New York embraces the great subject of Agriculture as well as internal improvement.—Allied to each other, they both claim a share of the munificence of her Legislature—whilst the former has been gradually improving from the cupidity and enterprize of individuals, the latter, if not entirely neglected, has been left to private associations, whose means have not been commensurate with the wants of the country. At length, however, the public attention appears to be roused; and we may justly anticipate important and lasting benefits from the direction which it has taken. Most of the states, and especially those in which there existed the greatest necessity for it, have set seriously to work in opening new channels of communication among themselves and with their neighbours. In our last No. we adverted to the recent appropriation by the legislature of Pennsylvania, of \$1,227,180 to this great object.—The same zealous spirit is manifesting itself in other directions.—But New York seems to be the only state, in which the legislature have taken much interest in the improvement of agriculture. They have established by law, a "BOARD OF AGRICULTURE," and besides appropriating twenty thousand dollars towards its general objects, direct that 1500 copies of the annual volume of their proceedings or memoirs, shall be published at the public expense, and distributed by the county societies, among the farmers of the state. The 1st volume of this work, containing miscellaneous essays and papers, has made its appearance, and is said to be an interesting compilation.

As one society only would be too large and unwieldy in a great state, the multiplication of smaller ones must ensure greater punctuality in the attendance of members at general meetings, and excite more of the public attention as well as draw forth more essays, &c. Without some general board to concentrate all the information which the county societies may procure, and to excite and sustain their zeal, their efforts would probably be short-lived; and consequently, less beneficial to the community.

Perhaps the experiment of New-York will recommend itself to the adoption of other states. In Virginia we should wish to see something more effected by the private associations singly or combined with facilities offered by the public. Agriculture is the great primary interest of the American States. All other interests grow out of it, and feed upon it.—Should not something then be awarded to its importance? We protest against bounties, premiums and monopolies, &c, especially, when they "tax the many, for the benefit of the few"—We cannot consent that any thing in the way of premium, whether you can call it duty or bounty, should be taken from the Ploughman, and given to the Weaver, merely because the latter is American. Yet we think that facilities may, with propriety be, afforded.—But Agriculture and internal Improvement do not fall within the constitutional scope of congressional power.—They are local subjects belonging exclusively to the states.

Our agriculture has been long neglected, and is now laboring under embarrassments almost unexampled in the history of the country. Its products command prices which are comparatively inconsiderable. But the planters and farmers should not be disheartened.—They should avail themselves of this period to improve their estates, and be prepared, when times shall grow better, to reap those advantages which must be enjoyed by the prudent and discreet. Those who are out of debt, will see the propriety of adopting that system of husbandry, which, although it be attended with small profits for the present, promises an ample remuneration, in future.—Eng.

### JOHN THORPE.

Mr. Southey, in his life of Wesley, has preserved a number of well authenticated anecdotes and incidents in the lives of those whom he denominates Wesley's Lay Coadjutors, and which furnish some evidences of change of character often as astonishing to the individuals experiencing them, as wonderful to those who witnessed their effects and contemplated their influence. Amongst other cases is the following, which we republish from the 64th page of the 2d vol.

"A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rotherham, by mimicking the Methodists. It was disputed who succeeded best, and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide, after a fair specimen from each. A Bible was produced, and three of the rivals, each in turn mounted the table, and held forth, in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got up on the table in high spirits, exclaiming, I shall beat you all! He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish?' These words, at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious, he preached in earnest, and he affirmed afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came upon him, and the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence. When he came down, not a word was said concerning the wager; he left the room immediately, without speaking to any one, went home in a state of great agitation, and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher: but he would often say, when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the Spirit of God, it was at that time."

An effect so different from what was contemplated when the exhibition commenced, and so suddenly and in so important a manner produced upon both speaker and hearers, may, no doubt, be explained satisfactorily by those who rightly understand the operations of the power which accompanied that voice which said, "Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?" [Augusta Advertiser.]

### IRISH COMMENTS ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

We find in our file of "The Irishman," a Belfast newspaper, the Message of the President of the United States given at length, with comments by the editor, Mr. Lawless, who makes a contrast between this speech and those of the King of England.—N. York D. Adv.

"The King's speeches are a cold, lifeless, freezing heap of materials, put together in the most clumsy manner, and only calculated to lower the literary character of the nation. Never did America rise so triumphant as she does today in the person of the President, Mr. Monroe—calm, dignified, simple and unaffected—as if to represent the giant greatness of the country of which he is the respected head, in the best and most suitable manner—he goes on with all the solemnity of a statesman, looking down upon the world from an immense elevation, neither to be agitated nor intimidated by the storms that blow beneath.

America breathing the air of freedom, exhibits a great people in the enjoyment of the utmost latitude of thought, and the most unbounded liberty of expression of that thought which the most zealous advocate of human liberty can by possibility wish for. There every man may speak his mind of the government he lives under, without hazard of an ex officio information. There the greater the truth told by the political writer, the greater his justification, and the more certain his triumph. There the executive can do wrong, and can be assailed with impunity by the press, when the wrong is committed. There the public is protected by a press which can only be silenced by removing the evil complained of. There truth and falsehood find their proper level—the calumniator who makes charges he is unable to support is abandoned by public opinion.—What! Mr. Attorney General, can this be the fact, and still no insurrections, no violations of the public peace, no treason, no danger to the order of things as established by law, no disaffection—an everlasting peace produced by the very means which our sages assert could only produce everlasting discontent; yet, most true it is, that the extreme liberty of the press in America prevents those evils which a restricted press in England invariably produces. In England, the people and their friends are abused in the most insulting and exasperating terms, and the press which defends the people is subject to the red of the Attorney General, because it more-

ly repels the blow, and throws back on power the language which is used against the people.—What is the consequence? That the public heart has no ventilator; it experiences no relief; discontent and disaffection follow, and the government and people are arrayed against each other with a relentless and unforgiving animosity. It is this liberty of the press, and freedom of thought, in America, which ensure the responsibility of government. It is this which gives to Mr. Monroe's speech the character it possesses of simple, unsophisticated truth—laying before his country, in an honest and ingenuous tone, the entire political map, neither concealing or exaggerating, full of confidence in the strength of the country, as long as it possesses a constitution which calls all its energies, physical and intellectual, into action, but no further. The people of England are pressed down by a load of taxation, which almost deprives the majority of the necessities of life—either excessive luxury or excessive distress—a meek follower of Christ in the possession of twenty thousand per annum, and thousands around him struggling from morning to night to provide for the day that is passing over them and their children—millions raised by taxes on the most valuable portion of the community, to pay placemen or pensioners, either for services which never were rendered, or for the daily prostitution of their conscientious opinions—a set of ministers distinguished for their determination to multiply their dependents by the perpetual creation of new places and new sinecures—economy laughed at—a standing army considered a sine qua non, without which the nation could not be governed—a magistracy armed at all points to interrupt the right of petition, and by one species of manoeuvre or other to extinguish the public spirit. Such is the picture which England has offered to the observation of America; and yet, if the principles of the British constitution were honestly acted upon, if the spirit as well as the forms of that constitution were preserved, we doubt if the Americans could display greater sincerity of allegiance than Englishmen are inclined to yield to the faithful and honest administrators of the constitution, as Blackstone and De Lolme have described it.

The general spirit of Mr. Monroe's message is kind and conciliatory; it candidly admits the great commercial distress under which America, in common with the European world, has suffered; and it draws from that distress a wholesome and instructive lesson on the necessity and expediency of economy. It displays a warm anxiety for the most pacific intercourse with the nations of Europe, and manifests an honorable sympathy with the fate and fortunes of South America. It appears, from Mr. Monroe, that nothing is left undone by the United States to effect, by a cooperation with European powers, the complete establishment of South American freedom. No doubt, any other conduct would be disgraceful and inglorious. But the most distinguishing feature in this very interesting message of Mr. Monroe is the rapid reduction of the national debt. While the ministers of England are borrowing money to feed their placemen and their army, the American statesmen are paying off their national debt, reducing their establishments, and practising economy in every department. Why this difference between the two countries? Because, in America, the government and legislature are the representatives of the people—in England, the legislature are the representatives of the ministers and their friends. In America, if the public interest were sacrificed to a party, and that a small part of the nation, the authors would, as Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, said, be taken by the shoulders and turned out. But in England things are so managed, that all the forms of liberty are prescribed, and all its essentials are sacrificed, and until the people obtain such a weight in the legislature as reform would effect, it is quite idle to suppose that those who profit by the plunder will be the first to relinquish the mode of obtaining it. There never was a King so easily made popular and powerful as the present King of England. Those who know him best, assert, that, in the private intercourse of the table, there is no warmer advocate of the principles of the constitution; and that the circumstances alone in which he is unfortunately placed induce him to continue those men in power who have struggled so hard to rob their master of the affections of his subjects. There is an internal cabinet which sways every thing—moves all the puppets who play their parts before us, and exercises a pernicious control over the feelings and councils of the King, which wars with his own nature, and contravenes his own inclinations. To see a King so circumstanced must be a subject of sorrow to every reflecting mind in the empire: but to America, how does it appear? The picture we will not now attempt to draw."

Case in point.—An eminent barrister had, some years ago, a case sent to him for an opinion.—The case stated was the most preposterous and improbable that ever occurred to the mind of man, and concluded by asking, whether, under such circumstances, an action would lie! He took his pen and wrote—"Yes, if the witnesses will sue too; but not otherwise."

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.—Yesterday the regular packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Rodgers, arrived at this port in 45 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 2nd of March—seven days later than the last arrival. By this vessel we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 28th of February, Liverpool to the 2nd of March, and Lloyd's lists, and the London shipping lists to 27th of February, all inclusive.

The affairs of Naples, and the movements of the Austrian forces, are among the most interesting subjects mentioned in the papers. The London Courier of the 27th of Feb. contains the Austrian manifesto, which will be found in our paper this morning. The Courier says, it makes out a case which justifies the course pursued under the allied sovereigns. Mr. Wilberforce seems to entertain a different opinion with regard to their conduct. In a debate in the House of Commons on the 21st of February, on a motion by Sir James Mackintosh for the paper referred to in the circular of the British government, Mr. Wilberforce said "he conceived the principle of the allied powers to be odious, unjust and abominable." To him it appeared likely that Europe would be, for some time to come, involved in trouble, because free constitutions were everywhere expected by the people. Such an expectation naturally called into action a high and generous spirit which could not be subdued."

It seems that the Duke de Gallo was sent forward to Naples, to inform the Parliament of the ultimatum of the allied sovereigns. He reached that city on the 9th of Feb. and proceeded immediately to the legislative body who were already assembled. Before he could finish reading his instructions, he was interrupted by loud cries of "War—War—War," from every side of the assembly. It is stated that one proposition was, that the Neapolitans should give up the form of the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British, with modifications. This appears to us so strange an idea, that we can scarcely credit it. The British constitution has never been reduced to writing at home, as we have heard, and we think it would puzzle an Englishman, much more an Austrian or a Russian, to put it down in black and white. But if they had it they would not know what to do with it. It is as much as the British nation, with all their wisdom, learning and experience can do to keep steady under it.

An article dated Vienna, February 14, says, the supreme council of war yesterday received the news of the passing of the Po, effected between the 4th and 5th inst. by the advance guard of the Austrian army. The main body of this army follows at a little distance.

Accounts from Constantinople of Jan. 12th, state, that there had been some conferences between the Turkish commissioners and Baron Stroganoff. This negotiation has continued for four years. The two chief points in dispute are—1st. The demand of Russia that the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be indemnified for the extortion of their last princes, who in seven years levied sixty millions of piasters upon them, of which, however, more than half the amount flowed into the Sultan's treasury;—2dly. The demand of the Porte that Russia shall deliver up certain forts, situated in Asia.

The month of May is fixed on for George the Fourth's visit to Ireland. He will embark in his yacht and proceed to Cork, Dublin, &c. He is not to travel in the interior. The following year he is to visit Scotland.

Preparations are going on for the coronation of George IV. King of England, which is said to be fixed for the 9th of June. Westminster Hall has undergone a thorough repair.

One of the hordes of ruffians who infest the mountains between Rome and Naples, has made an attack on Terracina, and surprised the college in that city. The superior was slain, and fifteen boys were carried off by the banditti, who, from their fastnesses, have sent to demand about 19,000 sterling for their release.

It appears that the Neapolitans have not been deficient in providing for their defence. On the 11th February two bodies of Neapolitans (regular troops) had advanced to the frontier. One of these consists of 45,000 men, under General Carascosa, who was advancing by the usual Roman road, through the Mola di Gaeta and Terracina; the other of 40,000 under General W. Pepe, on the line of the Abruzzi. The former were pushing towards Rome, and were expected to arrive at the Papal Capital on the 13th ult. long before the enemy could advance to its assistance. Accounts from Rome actually state, that a corps of Neapolitans, 20,000 strong, had reached Velletri on the 13th, within 20 miles of the seat of the Papal government. The magazines established at Rome for the use of the Austrians, would consequently fall into the hands of Carascosa, and the whole revolutionary spirit of the Roman people would be roused and encouraged by this decided movement. Of the Austrian army, of 80,000 men, which has passed the Po, it is not expected that more than 60,000 will be at liberty to act as a body, as there are numerous points which, in the present unsettled state of the minds of the people south of the Po, it would be dangerous to leave unoccupied. It was not until the 15th ult. that the advanced guard of the Austrians reached Fano, in the Adriatic, about eight days' march from Rome.

The Pope, who is placed in a very awkward predicament between the two contending parties,

has issued a proclamation, in which he expresses a hope, that neither party will occupy Rome. His Holiness says, 1st, that he cannot help the foreign troops passing through his dominions: 2d, that he receives the Austrians as friends, who march only out of pure regard to Italy: 3d, that he will maintain a strict neutrality: 4th, that the foreign regular troops shall not be resisted in the passage, but, 5th, that any of the "evil disposed class," (meaning thereby the Neapolitans, whether regular or irregular) who shall attempt the same friendly freedom, shall be opposed with all his might.

### INVASION OF NAPLES.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received from thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples.—The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:—

NAPLES, FEB. 11.

The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the ultimatum of the allied sovereigns. On the outside of the city-gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of "War! War! War!" from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it—

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this reorganization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all the fortresses, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded to And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops, will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

"The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglielmi Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arcovito, in San Germano; Carascosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Eriangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The Prince Vicar-General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Begam commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery. The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerillas."

ROME, FEB. 13.

Intelligence has been received that a corps of Neapolitans, 26,000 strong, have advanced to Velletri, and that they meditate the occupation of the strong posts in the neighborhood of this city."

MILAN, FEB. 20.

The division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 7th, and marched in three columns to Bologna, where they were quartered in the different convents, the inhabitants refusing to receive them into their houses. Another division defiled through Romagna, by the way of Comacchio. This corps, consisting of 10,000 troops, was at Pesaro on the 14th and calculated on taking up quarters at Ancona on the 16th. Of that section of the Austrian army which entered Bologna, the greater part took the road of Tuscany, and the smaller that of Imola, leaving behind 2000 men in Bologna, who, however, took no part in the duty of the place, which was performed as usual by the pontifical troops."

P. S. It is just ascertained that the column which marched from Bologna by the road of Tuscany, has arrived at Radicolani, a place between Florence and Rome.

The London Statesman of the 27th Feb. says, that private letters from Paris state, that the French troops evince the most anxious desire to unite with the Neapolitans in opposing the aggressions of the Austrians.—Their movements with that view, have been so open and alarming, as to occasion much excitement in the chamber of Deputies. The last debates in that assembly are stated to have been very stormy.

The Papal Government has reinforced the troops in the castle of St. Angelo, and seems to fear the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

LAYBACH, FEB. 9.

Before the Austrian army began to march, it was announced at the H. Q. of Padua, that the Baron de Frimont had been appointed Commander in chief of the troops destined to serve against Naples.

The army is composed of five divisions, commanded by Prince Walmoden, Prince de Wied Bunkel, Baron Stutterheim, Prince Philip of Hesse Hombourg, and Baron de Lederer.

Two of these divisions passed the Po at San Penedit, on the 6th inst.—that under the command of Prince Walmoden effected the passage on the 7th. The whole of the army was on the

right bank on the 8th, and the van of the first division must have arrived at Bologna the same day.

### ALI PACHA.

Extract of a letter from Corfu.

The Suliotes have drawn their swords against the Sultan and in favor of Ali Pacha, and have procured from the surrounding villages a corps of 5000 men to support him. They beset the road from St. Demetrio, (a place about 3 leagues from Janina,) to Arts, and have captured a convoy of 300 mules, loaded with provisions and ammunition, which was coming from Prevesa, and proceeding to the Turkish army encamped before Janina. The escort who attended the convoy were put to the sword. Ali Pacha had sent one of his nephews, who was in the fortress with him, together with two other distinguished persons as hostages to the Suliotes, and they in return had delivered up to him eight of their principal chiefs. It is said likewise that 8000 of the inhabitants of the province of Tapleni where Ali was born, have declared for his cause, as it is known that six weeks ago they threw off their allegiance to the Porte. These his allies have blocked up the road to Mizzovo. Should these facts be confirmed, it would appear that the Turkish forces which besiege Janina, will be cut off from all provision.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22.

The Edward, capt. Hussey, brings accounts from Lisbon, to the 15th March. A letter of that date states, "The Cortes are going on extremely well in organizing the new state of things, and very much to the general satisfaction. They act with great prudence and system. No new events of importance have occurred since my last of the 20th Feb."

"It is feared here, that the Neapolitans are to suffer a dreadful war, in which all Italy will be embroiled. Mark my words—Russia has involved Austria in this war, in order herself to fall on Turkey. This you know will not suit the views of England with regard to her settlement in India, nor does it suit the latter power that Austria should have the control of commerce in the Mediterranean; and France does not wish Austria to aggrandize herself in any way. With all these considerations, we are at a loss here to judge what will be the result of the attempt upon the Neapolitans."

The Russian Ambassador at the court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At 6 o'clock in the morning, he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous. "One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it would be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake; and it is from the pedestal this mysterious sound is emitted; of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied merely because it was inexplicable.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Important News—termination of the Armistice.

Advices, of a recent date, from the Spanish Main, have arrived at Philadelphia—and by the official intelligence published in the AURORA, we learn that the armistice concluded in November last, between the president, general BOLIVAR, and the royalist general MORILLO, has not been permitted to run the stipulated six-months. In March Bolivar gave notice to gen. LA TORRE, who had succeeded Morillo in the command of the royal army, that the armistice was to be considered as at an end, and of course the war recommenced on the 28th of April, forty days after the notification, according to one of the articles of the treaty. This is announced in two proclamations addressed by Gen. La Torre to his army, and to the inhabitants of Carracas. He, as a matter of course, accuses Bolivar of bad faith, and that he has been induced to the rupture of the armistice, in consequence of the reports and misrepresentations of bad men, or in more intelligible language, that the inhabitants of Carracas have intimated to the president an anxiety to be relieved from their royal oppressors, and their solicitude for the arrival of the republican troops in their city.

This we believe to be the fact, yet not the ground upon which Bolivar has thought it expedient to terminate the armistice.—The truth is, the royal authorities had violated that treaty in a variety of ways, and particularly in keeping the Spanish squadron at Laguyra in the teeth of an express stipulation.—Of the success of the patriots in the coming contest we entertain not the slightest doubt, and that every man in this free country must wish them complete success is not less certain.—We look with confidence to see the whole of the new a bright example to the old world.

[Bal. Fed. Gaz.]

The New-York Advocate says that the salary of General Jackson, Governor of the Floridas, is fixed at \$5,000 per annum, being the amount originally paid to the Governor of Louisiana, prior to its becoming one of the United States.

## Domestic.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

### ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY.

A daring attempt was made by several ruffians on Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, to seize the great southern mail a few miles beyond Alexandria. The following letter from the Post-master at Alexandria to the Post-master General, relates the particulars of the affair. It is very probable that this band of robbers is the same that was lately foiled in a similar attempt on the mail north of Baltimore.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 21, 1821.

"Sir—The stage driver from Dumfries to this place has just arrived [5 minutes past 6, A. M.] with the Southern Mail, and says his detention was occasioned by an attempt to rob the Mail. About seven miles from here, at half past two o'clock, near the farm of Mr. Foote, where the road runs through a thick pine woods, three men sprang out of the thicket and made towards the cart. The driver seeing a pistol in the hands of one of them, wheeled his horses round with so much rapidity as to elude their attempt to seize the reins, and drove back to the house with so much speed that they did not overtake him. While the driver was in the act of turning his horses, one of the men flashed a pistol at him, and there was then a general cry of fire at him! The driver remained at the house to which he retreated until day light. On arriving this morning at the place where the attack was made, he discovered that a fence had been thrown across the road with rails taken from Mr. Foote's enclosure.—At the same spot two of Mr. Foote's negro men who were seized by the ruffians, as the former were returning from the fishing shore, had been tied in the woods with ropes. There was a passenger in the cart who concurs with the driver in the foregoing statement. They describe the men as being genteel looking white men, and believe, from what they heard them say, that they were Irishmen.

"The driver informs me that Mrs. Nelson, who lives two miles this side of Mr. Foote's, says that three well dressed decent looking Irishmen called at her tavern yesterday and inquired what time the mail generally came on? Her description of the men corresponds with his recollection of their appearance. They were dressed in blue clothes; one was a tall handsome man—one low in stature and much pitted with the small pox; the other a man of middling size."

A man of the name of Walker lately murdered his wife at Baltimore by forcing a broom-stick, sharpened at one end, into her mouth, and through her neck. The monster is said to be still at liberty.

A boy of color, only 14 years of age, lately attempted to murder Miss Mary Bent, of Barre, Mass.; he stabbed her several times in the throat with a butcher's knife, so as to injure the roots of her tongue, and cut her windpipe one third off. The young villain has been committed for trial, and the lady is expected to recover.

A horrid attempt was made by a ruffian to murder a widow woman and her daughter in Goffstown, New-Hampshire, on the 4th inst.—After beating, bruising, and cutting them in a shocking manner, the villain left the house supposing them dead.—They, however, recovered, and gave such information as led to the apprehension of the criminal; the girl had recovered, but doubts were entertained as to the mother.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

Three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, the whole amount required to be subscribed for the Union Canal Company this day, and a much larger sum, subscribed in less than half an hour. This is excellent!

On Tuesday of last week, an action was bro't by Miss Rachel Hasbrouck, at Newburgh, N. Y. against Mr. Henry Wyckoff, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff being enabled to make out a clear case, the jury assessed her damages at three thousand dollars. This is a pretty clever sum, and we believe that, if these trials should more frequently take place, and bring the offenders to justice, less promises would be made, and save much inconvenience and the so frequent disgrace of the unsuspecting.

In the year 1810-11, the United States exported a greater quantity of Flour than they ever have done in any one year. It appears from the statement of our correspondent, "An American Freeholder," and we have great confidence in his accuracy and research, that the quantity of domestic distilled liquors manufactured in the United States annually, consumes of the products of agriculture, chiefly grain, as much as, if it were all wheat, would be sufficient to make three million two hundred thousand barrels of Flour!—Two and a quarter times as much flour as we have ever exported. This is a fact which calls for the most serious reflection, not only from our Farmers, but our Distillers and Brewers.

Dem. Press.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st of April, a HORSE about six years old, of a dapple gray color, about five feet two inches high, and lean in flesh. This horse has been lately cut for the hoofs, his hoofs are somewhat broken and uneven, and his mane and tail are almost black. A reward of five dollars will be given, if the horse is brought to

JAMES MARTIN, Jun.

Saturday, May 8, 1821.—48



# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1821.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical communication of "Pythias" shall have an insertion. His perseverance is commendable; though his previous disappointments seem to have soured his temper a little. He is rather unlucky, we think, in his choice of terms: we can as easily conceive of a topographical, as of a "typographical eye." "Pythias" will understand us.

The annual Examination of the students of the University of this State, will commence on the 30th of this month, and continue until the 7th day of June. On that day the commencement of the college will take place.

## CONVENTION.

The citizens of the Western part of North-Carolina are not the only people anxious to have a Convention, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of their state. Indeed, that many of the states should feel the necessity of making certain alterations in their respective constitutions, is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider the times and circumstances under which these constitutions were adopted. For instance, the constitution of North-Carolina was framed in December, 1776, only a few months after the declaration of independence by the Continental Congress. Those of that day, who are still living, well know the great changes which have taken place, in the situation and circumstances of the state, since that eventful period. These changes, alone, would render necessary certain alterations in our constitution. But in addition to this, experience has proved the error of certain principles contained in that instrument; such, for example, as giving to each county, be it great or small, the same number of representatives, instead of apportioning the representatives to each county according to the ratio of its population.

It is for similar reasons, no doubt, that the people of other states are calling for Conventions. We see, from the last papers, that the Council of Censors of Vermont, have unanimously determined to call a Convention, to meet at Montpelier, in February next.

It was only last winter that the people of Massachusetts, by their delegates, were met in Convention, to alter and improve their constitution. Their alterations and amendments have lately been submitted to the people, and, we presume, with some exceptions, have received their sanction.

About four years ago, the people of Connecticut formed an entirely new constitution, which is, in the opinion of every enlightened, liberal minded man, greatly superior to the former constitution or charter under which they lived.

New-York, in 1801, called a Convention, which made several important alterations; but it seems the people find that their constitution can still be improved; and they accordingly, as prescribed by the law passed at the last session of their Legislature, authorising the call of a Convention, expressed by their votes on the 24th ultimo, their wishes on this subject.

Now, we would ask, are the freemen of North-Carolina the only people that cannot be trusted with a Convention? that cannot be trusted with their own rights? So, indeed, our Eastern friends seem to think;—but so the citizens of the West do not think:—and not thinking so, the period is not distant, when the people of, at least, the Western part of North-Carolina, will meet in Convention.

## EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

We made some cursory remarks in our last on the preference given by persons holding offices immediately from the people, to offices in the gift of the President, and expressed our opinion, that the continual increase of Executive patronage furnished cause of serious alarm to the honest politician, and to every friend to the purity and duration of our republican institutions. The importance of the subject is a sufficient apology for again resuming it.

If the patronage of the Executive be permitted to increase as it has done, without any counteracting measures on the part of the people, it is nothing extravagant to say, that it may ultimately destroy the main pillar of our liberties, the primary elections by the people. For what restraint will be placed on their representatives in the National Legislature; what regard will they have for their constituents, and what will deter them from betraying or abandoning their interests, when the offices at the disposal of the President, (and which might be given only as the price of promoting his views,) possess far greater attractions, and are deemed more honorable, than those in the gift of the people? 'Tis no reply to say, that their representatives will generally be men of too much honor, too republican in their principles, and too proudly independent, to be swerved from their duty by temptations of that kind. Some of them undoubtedly will be such. But if one fourth of the members of Congress at this time, in the infancy of the republic, would leave the service of the people to accept of a petty office from the President; what may we not expect at a future period, when the patronage of the Executive shall extend from sea to sea? when he will not only have to appoint collectors and deputy-collectors on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific? when the great inland seas of our country shall be surrounded with cities and whitened with commerce, and thus enlarging the sphere of his influence and increasing his patronage? The time will come when the republic will exhibit this delightful appearance; when our vast territory will be settled with a numerous, an active, and, we would fain hope, a free population. But the time may also come when the people

will not rule; when state rights and state sovereignties will be known only as "things that were;" when the government will become consolidated, and the President be not the servant, but the tyrant of the people.

These apprehensions may be considered by many as the fantasies of a mind unwarrantably suspicious, as the effects of narrow and degrading views of the moral powers of mankind. They are not such. We view man as he is; as history shows he always has been; and thence draw our conclusions. We form our opinions on facts, not on suspicion. "Every man," said Sir Robert Walpole, (and he certainly was placed in no unfavorable situation for judging,) "has his price." This is too sweeping a declaration: but the honorable exceptions are comparatively few. It would not be unwise, however, for the people to act as though they thought with the English minister: in that case they would be more cautious in selecting persons to whom they would commit the guardianship of their interests; they would watch with a more jealous eye the measures of their rulers and the conduct of their representatives; and they would carefully block up every avenue to corruption in the latter, and to a dangerous accumulation of power in the former.

Public opinion should not only be decidedly expressed against this hankering after Executive honors by the people's representatives, but it should likewise, we honestly and sincerely think, become a fixed law of the republic, that no member of Congress shall accept of any appointment under the President during the term of his election. The framers of the constitution, deeply read in the knowledge of human nature, provided, that "no senator or representative, during the time for which he was elected, shall be appointed to any civil office under the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time;" but to secure the object contemplated by this clause, it is indispensably necessary that the prohibition should go to the extent above mentioned. The object of this clause is to place Congress beyond the reach and temptations of Executive influence; but it is evident it does not do it; the necessity of the proposed amendment, therefore, or something similar to it, follows of course.

## INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

Proposals have been issued, at Albany, by Messrs. Websters & Skinners, for printing "the secret Debates of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States." These debates are to be given from the notes of the late Chief Justice Yates, of New-York, copied by his colleague in the convention, Mr. Lansing, late Chancellor of that State. The work will make about 350 pages, and the price to subscribers, bound and lettered, would be \$2 50. This will be a very interesting work, if reported with the ability and fidelity which the names of the gentlemen authorize us to expect. In elucidating the principles of the constitution, and the views of the sages who formed it, it will be an invaluable acquisition to the statesman and politician.

National Intelligencer.

## SOUTHERN INGENUITY.

Among the curiosities of modern days, which are calculated to interest the public and excite the attention of the moralist and philosopher as well as the merchant, there is one which, altho' its existence is well authenticated, has not, in our opinion, been noticed in the manner which its importance deserves. We allude to the very curious phenomenon of petrified cotton, the actual existence of which can now no longer be doubted, as, in addition to the many proofs which have been exhibited in other cities of the United States, there is now one in Baltimore, which may be seen at the warehouse of the Union Manufacturing Company, and if examined will dispel the doubts of the most incredulous.

This curious petrification weighs thirty pounds; it was found in the centre of a bag of cotton, marked No. 213, which arrived here a few days ago in the schr. Harvest, from Charleston, S. C.; and the notorious honesty of the South Carolina planters, precludes all suspicion that it could have originated in any other way, than by the petrification of the cotton, which, no doubt, was very honestly packed in the place where this wonderful substance, so much like a real stone, was discovered. A judicious friend who examined this curiosity, with most becoming gravity advised, that it should be sent as a present to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; and in this opinion we heartily concur; as in that Athens of America, the moral as well as the physical consequences to be expected from such transmutations, would be luminously explained and illustrated.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.

## PENITENTIARIES.

Men do not always accurately distinguish between the real principles of a system and its abuses. We confess that penitentiaries in most places have been erroneously conducted; but is this any reason why the whole system should be brought into discredit? Some have even talked of cancelling the whole, and again resorting to the bloody code of Draco! A committee of the last congress has made a most injudicious report upon this subject. The legislatures of Pennsylvania and of New-York have acted with more justice, in unravelling the causes of abuse, and trying to avoid them. The report of the Auburn state prison of New-York, the acts of the last Pennsylvania legislature, and Mr. Livingston's report to the assembly of Louisiana, are evidences of the dawning light upon this subject. No penitentiary can succeed well which is not so constructed as to answer these two purposes: 1st. Of making the convicts sleep alone; you must not mix together the young and the old, the comparatively good and bad, the hesitating and

the hardened offender; but you must keep them at night, and on the Sabbath, as much apart as possible. 2d. You must, moreover, make the dark and solitary cells an indispensable portion of their punishment. Add to these precautions, that they shall be punished as soon as they misbehave, shall see few or no strangers, shall serve out all, or nearly all, their time, and be made to work when they are put to it, with as much tenderness as is consistent with the strict rules of discipline, and you avoid most of the errors into which these institutions have fallen. You would scarcely ever see a convict returned for a second offence. Some economists wish to convert it into a money making machine: there lies one great mistake. You ought to force the convict to work: turn a certain portion of his time to account, and prevent his work from being wasted or sacrificed; but the making or saving of money is only a subordinate consideration. The great object is punishment—punishment that is certain to be inflicted, and effective in preventing crimes as far as possible. The gallows is certainly cheaper. It costs the society less to punish in that way, but this punishment is so uncertain that it deters less from the commission of crimes, and these crimes cost us a great many more lives and a greater waste and insecurity of property. To lay out then as much money upon these penitentiaries as will make them effective, is in fact the truest economy to the whole society.—Eng.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been favored with a copy of the following opinion. It is proper that it should be published, for the information of persons whose names have been dropped from the Pension List, on account of the amount of their property, in conformity with the act of the 1st May last—and who are about to make application to be reinstated on the Pension List. The timely publication of it, it is hoped, will prevent much unnecessary trouble and needless expense to the parties concerned; for it will be seen that the law-officer of the government has decided that the Secretary of War has no right to reinstate a pensioner stricken from the rolls under the act of May 1, 1820:

Office of the Attorney General of the U. S.

February 19, 1821.

Sir: The act of the 1st May, 1820, in addition to the Pension law of the 18th March, 1818, makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to strike from the list of pensioners the name of every person, who, according to the evidence of the schedule required by the act, ought not to remain on it. I am asked whether he has any power to restore, on subsequent and different evidence, the name of any person who may have been stricken off on the evidence of the schedule: to which I answer that he has not; because the law, which is the only warrant of authority to him, gives him no such power. If it be desirable that he should possess it, Congress must confer it, or he cannot, with any propriety, assume its exercise.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WIRT.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,  
Secretary of War.

The total amount of population in the territory of Arkansas, as appears by an abstract of the census, is 14,276.

## MARRIED.

On the 5th April, Mr. Wm. P. Stockton, of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C. to Miss Nancy Etchason, of Rowan county.

## Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

## Look Here!

ON Tuesday, the 17th instant, the subscriber lost his Pocket-Book, in the town of Concord, with the following papers, &c. viz:—A note on John Harris, Thos. G. Polk security, and made payable to A. Y. Partee, date 1820, for \$600; one do. on John Rogers, made payable to Robert Ramsey, and assigned by him to F. Gibson, date 1820, for \$125; one do. on Thomas Smith, payable to Oliver Harris, for \$49, date 1819; one do. on said Smith, payable to F. Gibson, for \$37, date 1821; three judgments on Jno. Jamison, stayed by Jas. Jamison and Jno. Andrews, given to Rich'd Fleming, amounting to about \$130; two judgments on Samuel Wallace, given in favor of said Fleming, amounting to upwards of \$108; one note on James Lamm, for \$11, assigned to F. Gibson by John Carrigan, date 1821; two notes on Benjamin Baker, one for \$7, and the other for \$2, date 1820; two proven accounts on Sarah Patterson's estate, one for \$6, and the other for \$1 20; one note on Alex. C. Scott, payable to F. Gibson, (with a credit on it for \$25,) for \$115; cash, (some on Savannah bank,) \$32 72; Thos. Allison's receipt to F. Gibson for a note put into the hands of Jos. Green, constable, for collection, \$36; an order from Arch'd Houston to Jos. Young, for \$10.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the above notes and judgments; and those who owe the money to me, are also forewarned from paying it to any person but myself, as I have not transferred them to any one. I will allow a liberal reward to any person who will deliver said papers to John Travis, at Concord, or to me in Rowan county.

FRANCIS GIBSON.

Feb 19, 1821.—2w47

## Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments; and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordelia, Historicæ Sacrae, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies, and books used, will be—Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's, or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, Whelpleys' and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagances, the trustees earnestly desire, that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection, and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these Institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the Institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year.

It is therefore indispensable, that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required, that the tuition money in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out. By order of the Board,

THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, May 1, 1821.

(?) Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

## Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.  
May 1, 1821.—47

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—50f

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,  
Hard-Ware, and  
Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27

J. MURPHY.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

JACOB HOYLE.

April 14, 1821.—152p

## An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business will be taken at this office. A tractable, intelligent lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral and industrious habits, will meet with liberal terms and indulgent treatment.

May 1.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



#### THOU ART, OH GO!

BY THOMAS MOORE.

"The day is thine; the night also is thine; thou hast  
prepared the light and the sun. Thou hast set all the  
"borders of the earth: thou hast made summer and  
"winter."

Psalm lxxiv. 16. 17.

Thou art, Oh God! the life and light  
Of all the wondrous world we see;  
Its glow by day, its smile by night,  
Are but reflections caught from thee.  
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,  
And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beam delays  
Among the opening clouds of even,  
And we can almost think we gaze  
Through golden vistas into heaven:  
Those lines that make the sun's decline  
So soft, so radiant, LORD! are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,  
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,  
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume  
Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes;  
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,  
So grand, so countless, LORD! are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,  
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh,  
And every flower the summer wreathes,  
Is born beneath that kindling eye.  
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,  
And all things fair and bright are thine.

#### THE EVENING HOUR.

BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

This is the hour when memory wakes  
Visions of joy that could not last;  
This is the hour when fancy takes  
A survey of the past!

She brings before the pensive mind,  
The hallowed scenes of earlier years;  
And friends who long have been consign'd  
To silence and to tears!

The few we liked—the one we loved—  
A sacred band! come stealing on!  
And many a form far hence removed,  
And many a pleasure gone!

Friendships that now in death are hush'd,  
And young affection's broken chain;  
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,  
In memory bloom again!

Few watch the fading gleams of day,  
But muse on hopes as quickly flown!  
Tint after tint, they died away,  
Till all at last were gone!

This is the hour when fancy wreathes  
Her spells round joys that could not last;  
This is the hour when memory breathes  
A sigh to pleasure past.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

MAHOMMED ALI PASHA,  
THE CELEBRATED BRY OF EGYPT.

(From Belzoni's Travels.)

I was presented to Mahomet Ali Bashaw, who received me very civilly. The Bashaw was just returned from Arabia, where he had conquered some of the Wahaby tribes, and delivered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina from the infidels.

The Bashaw is in continual motion, being sometimes at his citadel, and sometimes at his seraglio in the Esbakie; but Soubra is his principal residence. His chief amusement is in the evening a little before sunset, when he quits his seraglio, and seats himself on the bank of the Nile, to fire at an earthen pot, with his guards. If any of them hit it, he makes him a present, occasionally of forty or fifty roubles. He is himself an excellent marksman, for I saw him fire at and hit a pot only fifteen inches high, set on the ground on the opposite shore of the Nile, though the river at Soubra is considerably wider than the Thames at Westminster bridge. As soon as it is dark, he retires into the garden, and reposes, either in an alcove, or by the margin of a fountain, on an European chair, with all his attendants round him. Here his numerous buffoons keep him in continual high spirits and good humour. By moonlight the scene was beautiful. I was admitted into the garden whenever I wished, by which means I had an opportunity of observing the domestic life of a man, who from nothing rose to be Viceroy of Egypt, and conqueror of the most powerful tribes of Arabia.

From the number of lights I frequently saw through the windows of the seraglio, I

supposed the ladies were at such times amusing themselves in some way or other. Dancing women are often brought to divert them, and sometimes the famous Catalani of Egypt was introduced.—One of the buffoons of the Bashaw took it into his head one day, for a frolic, to shave his beard, which is no trifle among the Turks; for some of them, I really believe, would sooner have their head cut off than their beard: he borrowed some Franks' clothes of the Bashaw's apothecary, who was from Europe, and, after dressing himself in our costume, presented himself to the Bashaw as an European, who could not speak a single word either of Turkish or Arabic, which is often the case. Being in the dark, the Bashaw took him for what he represented himself to be, and sent immediately for an interpreter, who put some questions to him in Italian, in which he did not answer; he was then questioned in French, but no reply; and next in the German and Spanish languages, but still he was silent: at last, when he saw that they were all deceived, the Bashaw not excepted, he burst out in a plain Turkish, the only language he was acquainted with, and his well known voice told them who he was; for such was the change of his person, particularly the cutting off his beard, that otherwise they could scarcely have recognised him. The Bashaw was delighted with the fellow; and, to keep up the frolic, gave him an order on the treasury for an enormous sum of money, and sent him to the Kaciabay, to present himself as a Frank, to receive it.—The Kaciabay started at the immensity of the sum, as it was nearly all the treasury could furnish; but upon questioning this new European, it was soon perceived who he was. In this attire he went home to his women, who actually thrust him out of the door; and such was the disgrace of cutting off his beard, that even his fellow buffoons would not eat with him till it was grown again.

The Bashaw seems to be well aware of the benefits that may be derived from his encouraging the arts of Europe in his country, and had already reaped some of the fruits of it. The fabrication of gunpowder, the refining of sugar, the making of fine indigo, and the silk manufacture, are introduced, much to his advantage: he is constantly inquiring after something new, and is delighted with any thing strange to his imagination. Having heard of electricity, he sent to England for two electric machines, one with a plate, the other with a cylinder. The former was broken by the way; the latter was dismantled. The physician of the Bashaw, an Armenian, did not know, though it was so easy a matter, how to set it up. Happening to be at the garden one evening, when they were attempting it, and could not succeed, I was requested to put the several pieces together; and, having done so, I made one of the soldiers mount on the insulated stool, charged the machine, and gave the Turk a good shock; who, expecting no such thing, uttered a loud cry, and jumped off, as much terrified as if he had seen the devil. The Bashaw laughed at the man's jumping off, supposing his fright to be a trick, and not the effect of the machine; and when told, that it was actually occasioned by the machine, he affirmed positively that it could not be, for the soldier was at such a distance, that it was impossible the small chain he held in his hand could have such power. I then desired the interpreter to inform his Highness, that if he would mount the stool himself, he would be convinced of the fact. He hesitated for a while whether to believe me or not; however he mounted the stool. I charged well, put the chain into his hand, and gave him a pretty smart shock. He jumped off, like the soldier, on feeling the effect of the electricity; but immediately threw himself on the sofa in a fit of laughter, not being able to conceive how the machine could have such power on the human body.

FROM THE (SAVANNAH) GEORGIAN.

The wild habits, enthusiastic feelings, and astonishing courage of the Highlanders, have ever been viewed with deep interest by the man of reading.—But, since the publication of the far-famed novels from the pen of the author of Waverley, that interest has become general, and the public at large read with avidity every authentic document relating to that interesting class of people. We re-publish from a celebrated work called "Culloden Papers," from the manuscripts of Duncan George Forbes, Esq. the following anecdotes:—

"William McIntosh, a leader, if not the chief, of that ancient clan, upon some quarrel with the Gordons, burnt the castle of Auchindown, belonging to this powerful family; and was, in the feud which followed, reduced to such extremities by the persevering vengeance of the Earl of Huntley, that he was at length compelled to surrender himself at discretion. He came to the castle of Strathbogie, choosing his time when the Earl was absent, and yielded himself up to the Countess. She informed him that Huntly had sworn never to forgive him the offence he had committed,

until he should see his head upon the block. The humbled chieftain kneeled down, and laid his head upon the kitchen dresser, where the oxen were cut up for the baron's feast. No sooner had he made this humiliation, than the cook, who stood behind him with his cleaver uplifted, at a sign from the inexorable Countess, severed McIntosh's head from his body at a stroke. So deep was this thirst of vengeance impressed on the minds of the highlanders, that when a clergyman informed a dying chief of the unlawfulness of the sentiment, urged the necessity of his forgiving an inveterate enemy, and quoted the scriptural expression, 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord,' the acquiescing penitent said, with a deep sigh, 'To be sure, it is too sweet a morsel for a mortal.' Then added, 'Well, I forgive him; but the devil take you, Donald, (turning to his son,) if you forgive him.'

One of the Leslies, a strong and active young man, chanced to be in company with a number of the clan of Leith, the feudal enemies of his own. The place where they met being the hall of a powerful and neutral neighbor, Leslie was, like Shakspeare's Tybalt in a similar situation, compelled to endure their presence. Still he held the opinion of the angry Capulet, even in the midst of the entertainment,

'Now by the stock and honor of my kin  
To strike him dead I hold it not a sin.'

Accordingly when they stood up to dance, and he found himself compelled to touch the hands and approach the persons of his detested enemies, the deadly feud broke forth. He unsheathed his dagger as he went down the dance; struck on the right and left—laid some dead and many wounded on the floor—threw up the window, leaped into the castle-court, and escaped in the general confusion. Such were the unsettled principles of the time, that the perfidy of the action was lost in its boldness; it was applauded by his kinsmen, who united themselves to defend what he had done; and the fact is commemorated in the well known tune of triumph called *Lesley among the Leiths*.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ORATOR.

"If we say, that an orator, like a poet, to excel should be born such, it will be no strained assertion; and if we add he must be more indebted to nature than a son of the muses, it will be easily admitted. Cultivated imagination, regulated by judgment, constitutes one, who, totally void of external requisites, may shine from his closet, though ever so deformed in figure, rude in features, weak in voice, or blemished in appearance.

"The other, though he may by peculiar excellence of delivery, and the help of a feeling subject well treated on, be able to impress an audience with little more than a good voice, yet experience powerfully convinces us, that a graceful person, respectable marked features, expressive eyes, and ornamented gesture, are of the utmost utility; it is no argument to say, that a man, as in the case of Sir JOHN FIELDING, though the visual gates of sympathy be shut, may show strong marks of oratorical merit; for the question naturally follows, would he not be much more powerful in expression, if the indexes of thought enjoyed their natural vigor, especially where particular feelings are to be excited?

"It is too common for ignorance and avarice to misapply the talents of youth, especially in this point of view. Many are destined for, and brought up to the most serious, the most important concerns of life, wherein public speaking is required, who labor under glaring defects and imbecilities of expression; hence so many drowsy, irksome preachers, so many senatorial cyphers, and such a number of imperfect pleaders: this parental blunder is much the same as breeding a purblind boy to watch making, or one hard of hearing to music.

"Supposing a person qualified by nature, let us see how far art may be called in.—The complete orator must have a general and intimate knowledge of himself, the world, and mankind; a clear conception of the passions and affections of those he is about to persuade; a perfect acquaintance with the various distinctions of virtue and vice: he should be critically intimate with all the beauties and blemishes of the ancient writers; he should be an historian and logician; possessing a correct idea of, and taste for, the liberal arts; if a competent knowledge of the mechanical ones is added, so much the better; he should possess a quick conception, and a retentive memory; he should be able to break through with ease, the cobwebs of sophistry, and above all, enjoy that grand ingredient recommended by CICERO—Social Philosophy.

"He should be master of all the arguments for and against his subject; in short, to sum up all with the great Roman orator's own words, 'he should be furnished with logical acuteness, philosophical wisdom, and poetical imagination, embellished with the most polished elocution and gesture of the stage.'

#### IMPROMPTU.

From a Northern Paper.

MR. EDITOR,

I send you the following Impromptu by a gentleman in England, Alumnus of Harvard University, and respectable for his talents and character. It arose literally out of the circumstances mentioned. It contains a moral, which the intelligent reader will readily apply to every sentiment, forced upon the public mind by custom or antiquity, and unsupported by reason or scripture, whether such sentiment relates to church or state, to war or peace. Some of the party present, devoted to high church and to the national ecclesiastical establishments, were a little indignant, and thought the reader, who was educated a moderate dissenter, had evinced a want of reverence for the only true church.

In a conversation with a few friends on church government, a clergyman who was of the party said, "No one was entitled to administer the offices of the church, who had not received Episcopal ordination; for wherever the episcopal succession is preserved, there only is a true Church." "Nulla Ecclesia sine Episcopo." Tertullian.

The opinion of the gentleman being required, he replied, There is in the history of one of the Indian tribes in America, an anecdote somewhat analogous, which with permission I will read. Taking down a book, he apparently read what follows:—

"As the Sun was hastening to cool himself in the placid waters of Lake Erie, Commemoroona, Sachem of the Tuscaroras, sat at the door of his wigwam, scouring his red-rusted scalping knife. Bambarrah, his faithful squaw, was preparing hominee for the supper of her lord; whilst their sons were striving, who with truest aim could direct the tomahawk.

"At this interesting moment three envoys approached, bearing a talk from Alpequot, the renowned Sachem of the Chippewas; which they thus delivered.

"Brother, when the great Spirit created Tobacco for the solace of red men, He delivered to Animboonah, Father of the Chippewas, a torch, which he had lighted at the great day-star—The Chippewas have not suffered this celestial spark to be extinguished; but from it have all our pipes been ignited for ninety nine thousand five hundred and fifty moons. This therefore, and this only is the true canonical fire; all other is unholy and damnable. (A belt of wampum.)

"Brother, I send to you a portion of this sacred fire, preserved by uninterrupted succession, that with it you may light your pipe, and diffuse the blessing through your nation. (A belt of wampum.)

"Accept this, and the Chippewas and Tuscaroras will smoke together the calumet of peace, so long as the Wabash shall pour its silver waters into the dark torrent of the Ohio. Reject it, and instantly shall the red war-hatchet be dug from its repose; and the warriors of Tuscarora shall be given as a feast to the sons of Animboonah. (A belt of wampum.)

"Decide! for Alpequot will suffer no pipe to be smoked that is not lighted from the fire uninterruptedly derived from the great day-star." (Three belts of wampum.)

To this courtly message Commemoroona returned this talk.

"Brothers! Chinquolinga, my grandfather, whose girdle was always hung with the scalps of Chippewas, received from William Penn, the white Sachem, an amulet, which enables us to draw fire immediately from the great day-star. With this the Tuscaroras are accustomed to light their pipes. (A belt of wampum.)

"Our young men are expert at the tomahawk; our squaws are ingenious at roasting prisoners; and the arm of Commemoroona has not lost its vigour." (Three belts of wampum.)

In the succeeding moon the scouts of Tuscarora gave notice of the approach of Alpequot. Commemoroona dressed an ambuscade. A battle was fought; and the bones of the Chippewas now lie bleaching on the plains of Muskingum. H.

#### FEMALE MODESTY.

The principal beauty and basis of the female character is modesty: I mean that modest reserve, that delicacy that retires from the public eye, and is disconcerted even at being admired. 'Tis of itself so beautiful, as to be a charm to hearts insensible of every other attraction; and has conquered, when a fair face has been overlooked. Though art and nature should conspire to render a woman lovely, still if she wears the appearance of boldness, it blots out every trace of beauty, and, like a cloud that shades the sun, intercepts the view of all that is amiable.

By taking revenge, a man is even with his enemy; by passing it over he is superior.